

The Enquirer.

By Thomas Ritchie.)

RICHMOND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1811.

(Vol. 8. -----No. 47.)

AT CITY POINT, FOR LONDON.

**THE FINEST SAILING SHIP
AVERICK:**
Nathaniel Colley, Master, burthen 550 Hhds. Tobacco, having this of her cargo engaged, she will sail about the first of November: for remainder of Freight or Passage, (having elegant accommodations) apply to Hammond & Daniel, Petersburg, or to
BRIDGES & ROBERTSON,
Richmond, Oct. 15.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Auction, (on the premises) on Tuesday the 29th inst. that large three story HOUSE on the Main Street, near the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. John Glenn—there are sixty six feet front on the main street, and running about one hundred and fifty feet back—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
THOMAS TAYLOR.
October 15.

HUGH CHAMBERS

NEXT door to Mr. John Wood's, (Main Street,) has just opened an extensive assortment of Fancy and Seasonable DRY GOODS, which he will sell on accommodating terms, wholesale or retail, for cash or town acceptances.
Oct. 15.

DRY GOODS AT PRIME COST.

THE Subscriber intending to close his present establishment, offers for cash or town acceptances at wholesale or retail, his valuable Stock of Dry Goods at Prime Cost—Consisting of a general assortment of British, French and India Goods, well calculated for the present & approaching season.
JOHN WOOD.
Oct. 15.

INTEND, after the November quarterly Courts, to leave this State for a few months.
SAMUEL McCRAW.
Richmond, Oct. 15.

RICHMOND TURNPIKE COMPANY.

AT a meeting of the Directors of said Company on Friday the 17th of Oct. 1811. Resolved, that a dividend of five dollars on each share in the company be made, and that the Treasurer pay the same to the respective share holders, on application, on or after the 10th of this month.
THOS. SHEPPARD, Ck.
Oct. 15.

NOTICE—Those who have claims on the Estate of Hardman Koyster, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to William Fenwick, of Manchester; and such as are indebted to him, are requested to make payment to him, without delay—the situation of the Estate admitting of no indulgence. So soon as they can be prepared, copies of the amounts of the latter will be deposited with Mr. Isaac White, in Richmond, to whom, or to Mr. James Bream, Physicians may in the mean time be made.
JANE ROYSTER, Adm'x.
Oct. 15.

THE Subscriber having formed a connexion in business with Mr. Wm. Finney, respectfully informs his friends and the public that SHELTON & FINNEY have taken the House at present occupied by Messrs. St. John and Mitchell. They will receive by the first arrivals from Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which they intend to dispose of on moderate terms for cash, country produce, or approved paper.
JOHN S. SHELTON.
Richmond, Oct. 15.

VALUABLE CHICKAHOMINY LOW
GROUNDS FOR SALE.—In conformity with the last Will and Testament of Adam Craig dec'd. will be exposed to sale at public auction on the premises at 12 o'clock on Monday the 21st. of October next, (if fair,) if not, on the next fair day, the Plantation on Chickahominy Swamp about five miles from this city, and containing by estimation fifteen hundred acres, more than one third of which, is well adapted to the culture of Indian corn, wheat and oats, and about one hundred acres of prime meadow which has for many years produced abundant crops of Hay. A considerable portion of the swamp land is still in timber and is good meadow land. The improvements are well suited to the reception of a genteel family. The land may be divided into 2, 4 or five tracts, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers. One fourth of the purchase money will be required, on the first day of December when possession will be given, and title made. The balance may be divided into three annual payments, secured by Deed of Trust on the property. After the sale of the land, will be sold on three months credit for all sums above thirty dollars, several negro men. The crop of corn and fodder now growing, a wagon and gears. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and farming utensils. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchasers. The land will be shown to any one desirous of purchasing, at any time before the day of sale.
MARY CRAIG, Executrix.
JAMES CRAIG, Junior.
Sept. 24.

M. & J. DICK & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they are now receiving, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Moncre, Robinson & Pleasants, the following articles, which they will sell for cash, or negotiable notes, at short dates:
Loaf, Lump, Muscovado and Havana Sugars; Green Coffee, Chocolate, Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Common and Pecow Souchong Teas; Madeira, Sherry, Sicily, Fenifferie and Malaga Wines; French Brandy; Holland Gin; Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Hebert's Brown Stout, Cordials, Molasses, English and Goshen Cheese, soft shell Almonds, Maco, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger, Alum, Brimstone, Copperas, Fig Butter, Spanish Indigo, Shaving Soap, Bar Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Liverpool fine Salt in Sacks, refined Salt Petre, London Mustard, Havana Cigars, English Battle Powder, and patent shot, an assortment of Queen's Ware in China, Coffee and Tea Cups and Saucers; a few select elegant burnished Tea China; Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, &c. &c.
M. & J. Dick & Co. will transact any business on Commission, which may be entrusted to their care.
Oct.

TO GENTLEMEN OF THE TURF.
FITZWILLSON & POTTER have just published the most approved work ever published in Europe on the genealogy of **THE ENGLISH RACE HORSE.** Containing also the general practice of the most judicious breeders, in the selection of Blood Mares, crossing the blood, treatment of young Colts, &c. &c. A London Edition.
BY T. HORNER MORLAND.
Ornamented with a most striking engraving of the celebrated Horse **EAGLE.** Supposed to be the finest horse for figure, and one of the swiftest ever seen at New-Market.
F. & P. have also received a large assortment of **PLATS** and other publications.
Oct. 4.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS SELLING OFF
CHAP.
THE Subscriber being about to make an alteration in his establishment, will sell his stock of well assorted DRY GOODS, amounting to more than \$37,000, at prices very little over prime costs, either at wholesale or retail, for cash or town acceptances, only—until the 15th Nov. next, at which time the remainder then on hand will be sold at auction without reserve, on accommodating terms.
BENJAMIN KIMBALL.
Oct. 4.

LENATIC HOSPITAL, Williamsburg,
September 7, 1811.
NOTICE—The Cells appropriated to Male Patients, being quite full, none others can be received until there are vacant Cells, of which the Public will be notified.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WILL. RUSSELL, Ck.
Sept. 24.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Federal Court, I shall, on the first day of November next, proceed to sell for cash all the LOTS in Hanover-Town, which were by the Will of Mann Page, the Mortgagee, directed to be sold by his executor, and also all the lots, in the said town, which were sold and purchased in by Mann Page, one of his executors, and by his will directed to be sold. All purchasers of the said executor, are hereby informed that by said decree of said court, I am appointed receiver & collector of the rents and balances due on the several sales made by Mann Page, the executor, and upon the receipt of the arrears, I am authorized to convey to such of the purchasers as have not received their said titles, the fee simple estates in the said Lots. The sale of the above lots will take place at the House of Henry Gentry in the said Town, and be continued from day to day until finished.
JOHN W. PAGE Commissioner.
Oct. 4.

ISAAC WHITE,
JOHN S. SHELTON.
Richmond, Oct. 8.
The Grocery business heretofore conducted by the above firm will be continued by the subscriber, who intends selling for cash, country produce or approved paper.
ISAAC WHITE.
Oct. 8.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust to us made by Mary Thompson and Jesse Davinport, will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder, before the Tavern door, kept by Wm. G. Garner, in Charlottesville, on Tuesday the 8th day of November next, for ready money, two parcels or parts of two valuable Tracts of LAND, on Ivy creek, in Albemarle, also, eleven valuable SLAVES, together with all the said Davinport's reversionary right or interest to, in and every part of the real and personal estate belonging to or in the possession of the said Mary Thompson for life—or so much thereof as may then be required—to satisfy the claim or claims of Wm. Galt, for the security and payment of which the Deed of Trust was given.
JOHN NICHOLAS,
ALEXANDER GARRETT, Trustees.
October 8.

WANTED immediately, on hire, three or four BLACK BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age, to wait in the House. Apply at this office.
Sept. 27.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the Estate of Minton Collins, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for adjustment, and those indebted will please to make immediate payment to
RICHD. DENNY,
Acting executor.
Sept. 30.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th ult. a Negro Man named **ABRAM,** about eighteen or nineteen years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a very black complexion, very large mouth, and thick lips, and is very slenderly built, he has a singular manner of catching in his knees when walking fast, his clothing consisted of a Linen shirt and trousers, a blue striped Linsey coat, a high crown wool hat, (a bit half worn) and jacket, but of what kind not recollected—He took with him a parcel of Shoe-maker's tools, and as he can work a little at the Shoe-making business, it is more than probable he will apply for employment in that line.
The above mentioned negro was purchased some time ago by the subscriber from Madison Breedslove of Albemarle County, by whom, it is believed, he was obtained from a Mr. Backner of Buckney, of Louisa County, where the said negro's father (a free man) resides, to which place it is thought he will most likely go for an asylum.
I will give the above reward for apprehending the aforesaid negro, and securing him in any jail so that I get him again, or I will give it and all reasonable charges, if brought home.
NOAH KEYSER.
Shenandoah County, Va.
(near Mundellsville.)
October 11.

PRINTING.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

HUBBARD & LYMAN
HAVE this day received by the brig Polly, from Boston, a part of their fall supply of **GOODS:**
which they will dispose of on as good terms as the times will warrant.
AMONG THEM ARE:
Superfine, middling and low priced CLOTHS and CASSIMERES. Frize, Blankets, Coatings, Pelisse Cloths, Duffels, Vestings, Flannels, Bombazet and Bombazine, Wildbore, Satins and Florentines, Taffeties, elegant Cambric Trimmings, Calicoes, Gingham, Worsted Hosiery, Velvet and other Cords, India Cottons, Irish Linens, British Shirtings, Boot webbing and Cord, Whips, Cotton Fringe, patent Silk Hats, &c. &c. &c.
Also—3 cases superfine wove Foolscap and Pot Paper.
October 11.

SALES AT AUCTION.
AT the request of Mr. Moses Davis, he being about to decline house-keeping, we shall sell at public auction, at his dwelling-house, on Monday the 21st inst. positively without reserve, all his household and kitchen FURNITURE—Amongst which are the following:
4 excellent Beds, Mahogany Bedsteads and Furniture,
2 Mahogany Writing Desks,
2 Bureaus,
12 Chairs,
2 Sofas covered with hair cloth,
1 Side board,
1 set Dining Tables,
3 pair Card Tables,
3 pair of looking Glasses,
1 of Dressing
Several elegant Carpets,
3 Easy Chairs,
1 Set of elegant Window Curtains,
2 Clocks,
A large quantity of valuable English Plate,
2 Elegant Gold Watches,
12 do. Silver do.
A great variety of Bed Clothing, such as blankets, sheets, counterpanes, &c.—Chimney ornaments, Glass and China ware.
And many other articles too tedious to be here enumerated. From the excellent quality of this furniture together with the great attention that has been observed in its keeping, we are enabled to say it is worthy the attention of any person inclined to purchase.
Terms—All sums under \$50, cash—\$50 and upwards, 30 days credit, negotiable notes with approved endorser, will in all cases be required.
At the same time will be sold 60 feet of ground front, lying on the street leading to the Friends' Meeting House, with two good Tenements thereon—for cash.
Moncre, Robinson & Pleasants.
October 11.

FOR SALE.
A Very valuable Tract of LAND in James City County, known by the name of **PINEY GROVE.**
It lies at the mouth of Chickahominy River, which forms its boundary on one side for nearly a mile, and extends down James River about two miles. It contains Twelve hundred and forty five acres by survey, of which not more than five hundred acres are cleared, and are chiefly rich low grounds, never overflowed. One hundred and fifty acres are firm Marsh, which is capable of furnishing, besides pasture, hay sufficient for the support of at least 150 head of Cattle; the remainder of the tract is loaded with excellent Timber, both Oak and Pine—the improvements, excepting Orchards of the best fruit, are of the common kind, being calculated only for the accommodation of an Overseer, and people employed on the Plantation. The Barn and Overseer's House are nearly new, and built of the very best materials. Near the centre of the cleared Land is an eminence from which the land gradually declines southerly and westerly to each river, & which commands an extensive view, furnishing a site for a Gentleman's residence, inferior to none on James River. The distance from the City of Williamsburg is ten miles, from Norfolk about 60, and from the City of Richmond, about fifty miles—to the latter, its produce may from its situation on James River, be transported by water. A further description is deemed unnecessary, presuming those disposed to purchase will examine the Land. A liberal credit will be given the purchaser, and the terms made known by application to
CONWAY WHITTLE.
Norfolk, Oct. 11.

THE subscribers want to purchase **WHEAT,** for which they will give the highest price in Cash, at their Store on the Basin, where they are prepared to receive produce on Storage, and sell on Commission. They have a quantity of
Liverpool Salt in Sacks,
Georgia Cotton in Bales,
Northern Cheese in Boxes;
Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on a short credit, for Town acceptance.
WEED & REMO.
October 11.

Domestic.
From the Albany Register.
COMMENTS ON ARMED NEUTRALITY.
By Edmond Charles Gnet, a Citizen of New-York.

The more we investigate the barbarous fight of war, the more it appears that of all the governments who take up arms, none have a more honest, laudable and pious motive than those who wish to maintain by it a perfect system of neutrality, and that none ought to be more warmly supported by the people. Experience has taught, however, that it is more difficult to raise the spirit of a nation to consolidate such a pacific system, than to enslave their mind with the ambition of conquest or to rouse their patriotism to repel an impending or a real attack. They think that neutrality is the total negation of war, and that the cause being good and the intention just, its execution is easy. But how gross the mistake and how much are those to be blamed who do not strengthen the arm of their rulers, to accomplish such a desirable object.
If the same exertions were made to avert war as those which become inevitable when war is at hand, that calamity would very seldom take place. A people acting for the sake of peace, with energy and prudence, would acquire respectability and political

influence; each of the belligerents would court their government to prevent them from throwing their weight in the opposite scale; they even would claim their good offices for the mediation of peace, and the neutral powers viewing in them also essential allies, would unite secretly or openly their interest with theirs for the preservation of their rights or the re-establishment of harmony among the belligerents.
But if neutrality is not armed, if it is not well organized in all its branches, if it is not severely executed and impartially observed, "it sours your friends without gratifying their enemies," or as Polybius remarks, "it gives you no friends and takes away none of your enemies." (Neque amicos parit, neque inimicos tollit,) and it exposes you to the ill usage of all the belligerents, and to the neglect of the neutrals.

No country has obtained more extraordinary advantages from a system of armed neutrality than the Swiss confederacy. Neutrality in that part of Europe, so peaceable and so happy, before France had crushed its independence into nullity, was a constitutional principle of its federative government. But instead of forgetting the obligations which they had contracted when they wanted help, the faithful Swiss supplied troops to those with whom they had stipulations for that purpose, and no one ever found fault with it, because they had a most excellent military system and would never embark in any European war themselves, or suffer their best friends to violate the neutrality of their Territory, which was for France a key to Italy and to the Austrian dominions, and for Austria a key to France.

The Poles, before they fell a victim to the triple ambition of Russia, Prussia and Austria, had frequently attempted to maintain a system of armed neutrality; but their intestine divisions were so great and their constitution so bad, that the individual valor of their nobles, and the magnanimous efforts of their great lords, could never prevent the violation of their territory, and the prostration of their neutral rights, whenever the Russians or the Turks were implicated in the continental wars, and their disregarded neutrality has always brought more distress upon them than an open state of war.
The states generals of the united provinces of the Netherlands, have been more fortunate in observing at different periods a system of neutrality; but they owed it entirely to the excellence of their navy, to the strength of their army, and to their attention in combining with the art of the engineer, the defensive means which nature had granted them.

Other powers, and particularly Sweden, Russia and Denmark, have equally been successful in establishing neutrality as the rule of their conduct, but none without a strict adherence to the fundamental principle, that governments to be respected must be respectable. The weak and defenceless must give up all pretensions to neutrality & meekly adopt Phocion's advice to the Athenians, "that if they were not the strongest, they ought to have the strongest for allies." I introduce this opinion of that illustrious Greek orator, to sooth if possible, the feelings of Mr. Pickering and his friends, and to show that the plot of an English alliance, offensive and defensive, which existed really if not formally when that gentleman was in office, and which he continues to promote in retirement, has some similarity with the sentiment of the disciple of Xenocrates. (1) In reality, as America, in account of her commerce, is in a great measure ruled by the sea, and as England rules the sea, she is with respect to the United States, the greatest European power, not only by the strength of her navy, but by the immensity of commerce which spreads its roots like a corroding cancer through all the ramifications of the political body. France comparatively, is hardly a power of the second order in American affairs. She has lost all her colonies, her navy is not yet regenerated, her commerce is passive, and the strongest national prejudices coherent to the blood of Scotch or English origin, militate against her interest, and also against all those who owe her their birth.

Between the English and French accordingly, agreeable to Phocion, the first are entitled to our alliance, because they are the most powerful by sea, they can the most injure our commerce, and they have among us thousands of loyal partisans, who at this very moment would glory to rally round their standards and hoist them on the capital at Washington. But far be from me, the contemplative thought that we are not the strongest in our own country, and that we want any European alliance at all to be free and happy.

The physical strength of the U. States, their incommensurable resources to create a powerful navy; the bold spirit of our seafaring men which would render them the most active and successful privateers—the valiant youth of their cities and villages, whose zeal for the study of military tactics, deserves so much praise—her hardy, rugged and brave yeomanry, who unite all the qualities required to form indefatigable soldiers; the wonderful number of their militia, which would enable them to turn a battalion on the field, easier than any European nation could bring a platoon against them; the flourishing situation of their agriculture, which never fails to offer an abundant surplus; and the astonishing progress of their arts, manufactures, furnaces, forges and powder mills, are so many nerves which being put in action, and combined with commercial and political auxiliary

(1) Xenocrates was a philosopher of Achaia, suspected of being bribed by the Macedonians, whose main spring to accomplish their object, was corruption. Phocion had imbibed from him impressions too friendly to that country for the independence of his own and opposed warmly demagogues who thought the barbarians of Scythia and the Persians less dangerous to the liberty of Greece, than the Greeks of Macedonia devoted to royalty and very influential at Athens by their connections, their manners, their commerce and their language.

means, could inspire in the holders of valuable ship timber land of Canada, in the possessors of the profitable fisheries of Newfoundland, and in the wealthy proprietors of Jamaica, and other neighboring islands, as well as to the aspiring master of Peru & Mexico, a very prudent though very tardy regard for our neutral rights.

Great changes are working under the hand of God on this continent, and our weight thrown in the balance of independence and liberty could weigh for ever the new world from the old, and leave the cabinets of London and Paris, to repent of their orders, their decrees, and their plundering system.

I am too well acquainted with the moderation and pacific views of the North American people, to believe, in earnest, that the citizens now at the head of their government have any hostile views against either of the belligerents, and indeed if we were to judge of their secret intentions by their measures, it would appear that they rather indulged too far the flattering hope of preserving peace and neutrality on an honorable and safe basis. Unacquainted with the deep immorality of European politics, they have thought that justice and reason would finally prevail; but justice and reason have long ago put on the mantle of mourning in that part of the world. And it is only by a repulsion equal to the action that we may henceforth expect to maintain our neutrality, between powers bent upon one another's destruction, who consider as lawful whatever war considers as useful, and have embraced that infamous old Roman maxim, that "surrounded by arms the laws are silent." (Inter arma silere leges.)

Our defence means are of two sorts, military and political, and if I have not conceived an erroneous opinion of the rights and duties of an American citizen, I shall submit, with civic confidence, my ideas on the application which could be made of those powerful restoratives, to raise us from a state of stupor to political life.

A martial attitude by land and by sea ought evidently to be the object of our immediate efforts, and I should recommend accordingly:
1. To form, as soon as possible, armies of neutrality to the north and to the south, of our empire, with able officers, and old troops of the line, and adjunct drafts of the militia to serve only three months by rotation.
2. To concentrate, increase and improve our scattered, and now useless flotilla, on the plan of the flotillas of Russia and Sweden, and station two divisions of those very useful armaments, with a sufficient number of transports, in the most convenient for fixed harbors, at the two extremes of our sea shores.
3. To strengthen our naval force on the lakes, and subject to the requisition of government all the craft used for their navigation.
4. To repair and garrison, to the full complement of war, the most useful of our forts on the frontiers.
5. To arm a sufficient number of frigates and sloops of war to protect our maritime dominion, escort our national convoys to the friendly markets open to our trade, and if wanted, to form a junction with the flotillas.
6. To begin in earnest the building of men of war of the first and second rate, persevere with an invariable steadiness, in that national undertaking, until we have a navy, and provide by law for the selection, preservation and regeneration of ship timber, and the encouragement of the cultivation and manufacture of hemp, and of all the arts useful to a military navy. (2)

These are the summaries of the principal military means which, as far as I am able to judge from my solitary retreat, could be attended with utility, besides those already in operation.
The political means do not all, by their nature, admit of a public investigation. I know several which might be highly serviceable; but I must content myself to suggest the propriety of securing the friendship and confidence of the new governments of South America, and of the West Indies, and of giving to our federal executive the power of sequestering, agreeable to the principle of the law of nations; which declares the property of the subject answerable for the debt or the trespasses of the sovereign, the property of belligerent subjects within our jurisdiction, just as they take it themselves, besides our own, on board of our vessels at sea and in their ports.

The next step, after having made those military and political arrangements, ought to be a second declaration of independence, emitted by virtue of a law of congress, establishing our own American principles of neutrality, making agreeable to our treaties, our maritime dominion, forbidding forever, any belligerent power to occupy it by effective forces or fanciful proclamations; and warning all the powers of the earth, that if any of our vessels, under the escort of our men of war, after the affirmation of the commandant "that they have no contraband on board" were searched, part of their cargo seized, or the whole vessel taken by a force which the escort could not punish or repel, that violence would be considered as hostile, and immediate measures taken to suspend entirely our trade with the trespassing nation, and to obtain satisfaction to the amount of our damages.
It is more than probable, that so dignified and equitable language, supported by the means above mentioned, would answer a much better purpose than any ministerial complaints or commercial retaliations, which, in the present state of things, have done too much mischief, and have, in fact, proceeded of a dissentient policy, to procure any thing else than derision.
The patriotic shipwreckers, who being neither agents of France or England, are none the less of our national industry, and whose religiously the laws of neutrality deserve to be protected and escorted, and

(2) I am preparing a memorial on those subjects of political economy for the society for the promotion of useful arts, in the state of New York who have already begun to investigate them.